June 11, 1777. NUMB. 2520.

The PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

Containing the Freſheſt Advices, Foreign and Domeſtic.

NICHOLAS BROOKS,

HAS FOR SALE, at his Dry Goods, Picture and Jewellery Shop, in Second-ſtreet, the fourth Door above Black-horſe-alley, the following MEDICINES, viz.

Dr. RYAN's incomparable WORM deſtroying

SUGAR PLUMBS,

Neceſſary to be kept in all FAMILIES,

With full Directions for their Uſe: Many thouſands have been cured by theſe famous Plumbs in this Country, Great-Britain and Ireland; they likewiſe cure Whooping or Chin Coughs and Agues. Likewiſe,

KEYSER's Pills, Harlem Oil, Anderſon's or Scotch Pills, Bateman's Drops, Godfrey's Cordial, Britiſh Oil, Tooth-Powder, Dr. Balderſon's Worm-Cakes, Hungarian Balſamic Oil, or, the Cripple-curing Oil; Hooper's Female Pills; and Hill's Balſam of Honey: Alſo a Silver-hilted Sword, a good Teleſcope, the Violet Straſburgh Snuff, beſt Roman Fiddle-ſtrings, and an Aſſortment of Muſick in Books and Sheets, &c.

Philadelphia, June 3, 1777.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, at the London Coffee-Houſe, on the 23d inſtant, at ſeven o'clock in the afternoon,

A VALUABLE Plantation, in Upper-Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, 17 miles from the city, containing 200 acres of good LAND; there are about 100 acres clear, of limeſtone land, and about 5 acres meadow, well watered, and 20 more can be made; with water ſufficient for a ſaw-mill; there is on ſaid premiſes a log building, with a never-failing ſpring very convenient to the dwelling-houſe; alſo a very good barn and ſtable, likewiſe two young bearing orchards.

N. B. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may know the terms, by applying to WILLIAM BELL, in Eaſt-town, Cheſter county, within two miles of the Square tavern. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A VALUABLE plantation, containing 280 acres of land, more or leſs, ſituated in Charleſtown townſhip, Cheſter county, joining the river Schuylhill, there are about 100 acres cleared, which are divided into four fields; 3 meadows, and two orchards, each have conſtant water in them, except one orchard, 14 acres of meadow, moſt part well watered with a conſtant ſtream, and more may be made; there is on ſaid place a large ſtone houſe, almoſt finiſhed, with four rooms upon a floor, and 3 fire-places below and two above; a log barn, ſtable, and cow-houſe; likewiſe a ſmall ſtone tenement upon one corner of ſaid land, which has rented for 20l. per annum. Any perſon inclining to purchaſe, may apply to JAMES WHITE, on ſaid premiſes, who will ſhew the bounds, and make a good title. ¶

FORTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Captain Archibald Anderſon's company, of the ſecond Maryland regiment, at the Head of Elk, on their way to camp, the four following perſons, viz. John O'Brian, William Beaver, Charles Cooper, and William Bratchie; they were inliſted in Talbot county, Maryland, and it is ſuppoſed they will make for that place, as O'Brian and Beaver have wives near Talbot Court-houſe; as they are well known in that county, think a particular deſcription of them unneceſſary. The above reward will be paid, or Ten Dollars for each of them, and reaſonable charges, on delivering them to the commanding officer at Annapolis, or to me at camp.

ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, Capt. 2d Maryland regiment.

Philadelphia, June 2, 1777.

Alſo deſerted from the late 4th Independent company of Maryland Regular Troops, the following perſons, viz.----John Foſter Leaverton, Nathan Harrington, Joſhua Chippy, Edward Welch, Richard Eaton, Daniel Higgings, James Watts, William Jenkins, Hambleton Warren, Levin Frazier, Job Barns, John Buckly, and James Todd; a reward of Ten Dollars will be paid for each of them, on delivering as above.

ARCHIBALD ANDERSON, Captain.

N. B. A I have heard Todd is ſculking about this city, I will pay 20 Dollars to any perſon who will ſecure him, ſo that I get him again; he is about 5 feet 6 inches high, freſh complexion, ſhort black hair, ſtoop ſhouldered, down look, 24 years of age, and goes genteely dreſſed. ‖ 7ſ 6.

Philadelphia, May 16, 1777.

SIX-PENCE REWARD.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, an apprentice boy, named Richard Guy, between 15 and 16 years of age, of a fair complexion, fair hair; had on, when he went away, a green faggathy coat, blue under jacket, without ſleeves, leather breeches, white yarn ſtockings, half-worn ſhoes, braſs buckles, and a felt hat. Whoever takes up ſaid apprentice, and ſecures him, ſo that his maſter may get him again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges.

¶ ALEXANDER HENDERSON.

THIRTY-TWO DOLLARS REWARD.

STOLEN *out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in the night of the 18th of April,* 1777, *Two HORSES, one an iron grey,* 15 *hands high, ſhod all round with ſteel-toed ſhoes,* 5 *years old this ſpring, carries, trots, and canters well, large head and ears, well limbed and a large clear eye, a remarkable ſpot on the near buttock, ſomething darker than the other part. The other a dark brown, of a ſmaller ſize, thought to have a ſmall ſtar, but not certain, is well made, trots hard and natural, has lately had the diſtemper, and when ſtole was not quite well under the jaw,* 4 *years old this ſpring, is a good thiller, and marked with the gears in different places when ſtole. Whoever takes up and ſecures the ſaid horſes and thief or thieves, ſo as the owner may get them again, and the thief or thieves be brought to conviction, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, or for the horſes only TEN DOLLARS each, and reaſonable charges, paid by* JAMES PYOTT. ‖ 7ſ 6.

WAS brought to the houſe of the ſubſcriber, in Upper-Makefield townſhip, Bucks county, on the 14th of laſt month, a large black HORSE, about 14½ hands high, paces, trots and gallops, ſhod all round, his tail cut ſhort, marked on the left buttock with the letters C. S. The owner coming, proving his property, and paying the charges, may have him again, by applying to SAMUEL PETTIT. *June* 3, 1777. ¶

CAME to the plantation of THOMAS CARLETON, living in Kennet townſhip, Cheſter county, the 30th of April laſt, a brown MARE COLT, two years old, neither brand nor ear-mark. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. §

Meſſieurs HALL *and* SELLERS.

AS two writers in the News-papers have lately quoted Mr. Adams's excellent pamphlet upon a republican form of government, the one to prove that all legiſlative power ſhould not be lodged in one Aſſembly, the other to prove that the author meant only that the whole power legiſlative, executive and judicial, ſhould not be lodged in one Aſſembly; your publiſhing the whole of the pamphlet in your paper, will enable the public to judge for themſelves.

Your's, &c. A. B.

THOUGHTS on GOVERNMENT, &c. in a LETTER to a FRIEND.

My dear Sir,

IF I was equal to the taſk of forming a plan for the government of a colony, I ſhould be flattered with your requeſt, and very happy to comply with it; becauſe as the divine ſcience of politics is the ſcience of ſocial happineſs, and the bleſſings of ſociety depend entirely on the conſtitutions of government, which are generally inſtitutions that laſt for many generations, there can be no employment more agreeable to a benevolent mind, than a reſearch after the beſt.

Pope flattered tyrants too much when he ſaid,

"*For forms of government let fools conteſt,*
"*That which is beſt adminiſter'd is beſt.*"

Nothing can be more fallacious than this: But poets read hiſtory to collect flowers not fruits—they attend to fanciful images, not the effects of ſocial inſtitutions. Nothing is more certain from the hiſtory of nations, and the nature of man, than that ſome forms of government are better fitted for being well adminiſtered than others.

We ought to conſider what is the end of government, before we determine which is the beſt form.—Upon this point all ſpeculative politicians will agree, that the happineſs of ſociety is the end of government, as all Divines and moral Philoſophers will agree that the happineſs of the individual is the end of man. From this principle it will follow, that the form of government, which communicates eaſe, comfort, ſecurity, or in one word, happineſs to the greateſt number of perſons, and in the greateſt degree, is the beſt.

All ſober enquirers after truth, ancient and modern, Pagan and Chriſtian, have declared that the happineſs of man, as well as his dignity, conſiſts in virtue. Confucius, Zoroaſter, Socrates, Mahomet, not to mention authorities really ſacred, have agreed in this.

If there is a form of government then, whoſe principle and foundation is virtue, will not every ſober man acknowledge it better calculated to promote the general happineſs than any other form?

Fear is the foundation of moſt governments; but is ſo ſordid and brutal a paſſion, and renders men, in whoſe breaſts it predominates, ſo ſtupid and miſerable, that Americans will not be likely to approve of any political inſtitution which is founded on it.

Honour is truly ſacred, but holds a lower rank in the ſcale of moral excellence than virtue.—Indeed the former is but a part of the latter, and conſequently has not equal pretenſions to ſupport a frame of government productive of human happineſs.

The foundation of every government is ſome principle or paſſion in the minds of the people.—The nobleſt principles and moſt generous affections in our nature then, have the faireſt chance to ſupport the nobleſt and moſt generous models of government.

A man muſt be indifferent to the ſneers of modern Engliſhmen, to mention in their company the names of Sidney, Harrington, Locke, Milton, Nedham, Neville, Burnet and Hoadley.—No ſmall fortitude is neceſſary to confeſs that one has read them. The wretched condition of this country, however, for ten or fifteen years paſt, has frequently reminded me of their principles and reaſonings. They will convince any candid mind, that there is no good government but what is Republican. That the only valuable part of the Britiſh conſtitution is ſo; becauſe the very definition of a Republic, is "an Empire of Laws, and not of Men." That as a "Republic is the beſt of governments, ſo that particular arrangement of the powers of ſociety, or in other words that form of government, which is beſt contrived to ſecure an impartial and exact execution of the laws, is the beſt of Republics."

Of Republics, there is an inexhauſtible variety, becauſe the poſſible combinations of the powers of ſociety, are capable of innumerable variations.

As good government is an empire of laws, how ſhall you laws be made? In a large ſociety, inhabiting an extenſive country, it is impoſſible that the whole ſhould aſſemble, to make laws: The firſt neceſſary ſtep then, is, to depute power from the many, to a few of the moſt wiſe and good.—But by what rules ſhall you chooſe your Repreſentatives? Agree upon the number and qualifications of perſons, who ſhall have the benefit of chooſing, or annex this privilege to the inhabitants of a certain extent of ground.

The principal difficulty lies, and the greateſt care ſhould be employed, in conſtituting this repreſentative Aſſembly. It ſhould be in miniature an exact portrait of the people at large. It ſhould think, feel, reaſon and act like them. That it may be the intereſt of this Aſſembly to do ſtrict juſtice at all times, it ſhould be an equal repreſentation, or in other words equal intereſt among the people ſhould have equal intereſt in it.—Great care ſhould be taken to effect this, and to prevent unfair, partial and corrupt elections. Such regulations, however, may be better made in times of greater tranquility than the preſent, and they will ſpring up of themſelves naturally, when all the powers of government come to be in the hands of the peoples friends. At preſent it will be ſafeſt to proceed in all eſtabliſhed modes to which the people have been familiarized by habit.

A repreſentation of the people in one Aſſembly being obtained, a queſtion ariſes whether all the powers of government, legiſlative, executive and judicial, ſhall be left in this body? I think a people cannot be long free, nor ever happy, whoſe government is in one Aſſembly. My reaſons for this opinion are as follow.

1. A ſingle Aſſembly is liable to all the vices, follies and frailties of an individual.—Subject to fits of humour, ſtarts of paſſion, flights of enthuſiaſm, partialities of prejudice, and conſequently productive of haſty reſults and abſurd judgments: And all theſe errors ought to be corrected and defects ſupplied by ſome controuling power.

2. A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to be avaricious, and in time will not ſcruple to exempt itſelf from burthens which it will lay, without compunction, on its conſtituents.

3. A ſingle Aſſembly is apt to grow ambitious, and after a time will not heſitate to vote itſelf perpetual. This was one fault of the long Parliament, but more remarkably of Holland, whoſe Aſſembly firſt voted themſelves from annual to ſeptennial, then for life, and after a courſe of years, that all vacancies happening by death, or otherwiſe, ſhould be filled by themſelves, without any application to conſtituents at all.

4. A Repreſentative Aſſembly, although extremely well qualified, and abſolutely neceſſary as a branch of the legiſlature, is unfit to exerciſe the executive power, for want of two eſſential properties, ſecrecy and diſpatch.

5. A Repreſentative Aſſembly is ſtill leſs qualified for the judicial power; becauſe it is too numerous, too ſlow, and too little ſkilled in the laws.

6. Becauſe a ſingle Aſſembly, poſſeſſed of all the powers of government, would make arbitrary laws for their own intereſt, execute all laws arbitrarily for their own intereſt, and adjudge all controverſies in their own favour.

But ſhall the *whole power* of legiſlation reſt in one Aſſembly? MOST of the foregoing reaſons apply EQUALLY to PROVE that the legiſlative power ought to be more COMPLEX—to which we may add, that if the legiſlative power is wholly in one Aſſembly, and the executive in another, or in a ſingle perſon, theſe two powers will oppoſe and enervate upon each other, until the conteſt ſhall end in war, and the whole power, legiſlative and executive, be uſurped by the ſtrongeſt.

The judicial power, in ſuch caſe, could not mediate, or hold the balance between the two contending powers, becauſe the legiſlative would undermine it.—And this ſhews the neceſſity too, of giving the executive power a negative upon the legiſlative, otherwiſe this will be continually encroaching upon that.

To avoid theſe dangers let a diſtant Aſſembly be conſtituted, as a mediator between the two extreme branches of the legiſlature, that which repreſents the people and that which is veſted with the executive power.

Let the Repreſentative Aſſembly then elect by ballot, from among themſelves or their conſtituents, or both, a diſtinct Aſſembly, which for the ſake of perſpicuity we will call a Council. It may conſiſt of any number you pleaſe, ſay twenty or thirty, and ſhould have a free and independent exerciſe of its judgment, and conſequently a negative voice in the legiſlature.

Theſe two bodies thus conſtituted, and made integral parts of the legiſlature, let them unite, and by joint ballot chooſe a Governor, who, after being ſtripped of moſt of thoſe badges of domination called prerogatives, ſhould have a free and independent exerciſe of his judgment, and be made alſo an integral part of the legiſlature. This I know is liable to objections, and if you pleaſe you may make him only Preſident of the Council, as in Connecticut: But as the Governor is to be inveſted with the executive power, with conſent of Council, I think he ought to have a negative upon the legiſlative. If he is annually elective, as he ought to be, he will always have ſo much reverence and affection for the people, their Repreſentatives and Counſellors, that although you give him an independent exerciſe of his judgment, he will ſeldom uſe it in oppoſition to the two Houſes, except in caſes the public utility of which would be conſpicuous, and ſome ſuch caſes would happen.

In the preſent exigency of American affairs, when, by an act of Parliament, we are put out of the royal protection, and conſequently diſcharged from our allegiance, and it has become neceſſary to aſſume government for our immediate ſecurity, the Governor, Lieutenant-Governor, Secretary, Treaſurer, Commiſſary, Attorney-General, ſhould be choſen by joint ballot of both Houſes. And theſe and all other elections, eſpecially of Repreſentatives and Counſellors, ſhould be annual, there not being in the whole circle of the ſciences, a maxim more infallible than this, "Where annual elections end, there ſlavery begins."

Theſe great men, in this reſpect, ſhould be, once a year

"*Like bubbles on the ſea of matter borne,*
"*They riſe, they break, and to that ſea return.*"

This will teach them the great political virtues of humility, patience and moderation, without which every man in power becomes a ravenous beaſt of prey.

This mode of conſtituting the great offices of ſtate will anſwer very well for the preſent, but if, by experiment, it ſhould be found inconvenient, the legiſlature may at its leaſure deviſe other methods of creating them, by elections of the people at large, as in Connecticut, or it may enlarge the term for which they ſhall be choſen to ſeven years, or three years, or for life, or make any other alterations which the ſociety ſhall find productive of its eaſe, its ſafety, its freedom, or in one word, its happineſs.

A rotation of all offices, as well as of Repreſentatives and Counſellors, has many advocates, and is contended for with many plauſible arguments. It would be attended no doubt with many advantages, and if the ſociety has a ſufficient number of ſuitable characters to ſupply the great number of vacancies which would be made by ſuch

a rotation, I can see no objection to it. These persons may be allowed to serve for three years, and then be excluded three years, or for any longer or shorter term.

Any seven or nine of the legislative Council may be made a quorum, for doing business as a Privy Council, to advise the Governor in the exercise of the executive branch of power, and in all acts of state.

The Governor should have the command of the militia, and of all your armies. The power of pardons should be with the Governor and Council.

Judges, Justices and all other officers, civil and military, should be nominated and appointed by the Governor, with the advice and consent of Council, unless you choose to have a government more popular; if you do, all officers, civil and military, may be chosen by joint ballot of both houses, or in order to preserve the independence and importance of each house, by ballot of one house, concurred by the other. Sheriffs should be chosen by the freeholders of counties—so should Registers of Deeds and Clerks of Counties.

All officers should have commissions, under the hand of the Governor and seal of the Colony.

The dignity and stability of government in all its branches, the morals of the people, and every blessing of society, depends so much upon an upright and skilful administration of justice, that the judicial power ought to be distinct from both the legislative and executive, and independent upon both, that so it may be a check upon both, as both should be checks upon that. The Judges therefore should always be men of learning and experience in the laws, of exemplary morals, great patience, calmness, coolness and attention. Their minds should not be distracted with jarring interests; they should not be dependent upon any man, or body of men. To these ends they should hold estates for life in their offices, or in other words their commissions should be during good behaviour, and their salaries ascertained and established by law. For misbehaviour the grand inquest of the Colony, the House of Representatives, should impeach them before the Governor and Council, where they should have time and opportunity to make their defence, but if convicted should be removed from their offices, and subjected to such other punishment as shall be thought proper.

A Militia Law requiring all men, or with very few exceptions, besides cases of conscience, to be provided with arms and ammunition, to be trained at certain seasons, and requiring counties, towns or other small districts to be provided with public stocks of ammunition and entrenching utensils, and with some settled plans for transporting provisions after the militia, when marched to defend their country against sudden invasions, and requiring certain districts to be provided with field pieces, companies of matrosses, and perhaps some regiments of light horse, is always a wise institution, and in the present circumstances of our country indispensible.

Laws for the liberal education of youth, especially of the lower class of people, are so extremely wise and useful, that to a humane and generous mind no expence for this purpose would be thought extravagant.

The very mention of sumptuary laws will excite a smile. Whether our countrymen have wisdom and virtue enough to submit to them I know not. But the happiness of the people might be greatly promoted by them, and a revenue saved sufficient to carry on this war forever. Frugality is a great revenue, besides curing us of vanities, levities and fopperies, which are real antidotes to all great, manly and warlike virtues.

But must not all commissions run in the name of a King? No. Why may they not as well run thus, "The Colony of to A. B. greeting, and be tested by the Governor?

Why may not writs, instead of running in the name of a King, run thus, "The Colony of to the Sheriff," &c. and be tested by the Chief Justice.

Why may not indictments conclude, "against the peace of the Colony of and the dignity of the same?"

A Constitution, founded on these principles, introduces knowledge among the people, and inspires them with a conscious dignity, becoming Freemen. A general emulation takes place, which causes good humour, sociability, good manners, and good morals to be general. That elevation of sentiment, inspired by such a government, makes the common people brave and enterprizing. That ambition which is inspired by it makes them sober, industrious and frugal. You will find among them some elegance, perhaps, but more solidity; a little pleasure, but a great deal of business—some politeness, but more civility. If you compare such a country with the regions of domination, whether Monarchical or Aristocratical, you will fancy yourself in Arcadia or Elisium.

If the Colonies should assume governments separately, they should be left entirely to their own choice of the forms, and if a Continental Constitution should be formed, it should be a Congress, containing a fair and adequate Representation of the Colonies, and its authority should sacredly be confined to these cases, viz. war, trade, disputes between Colony and Colony, the Post-Office and the unappropriated lands of the Crown, as they used to be called.

These Colonies, under such forms of government, and in such a union, would be unconquerable by all the Monarchies of Europe.

B O S T O N, May 26.

The following advices are taken from the White-Haven Advertiser of March 25, found on board the bark----, taken by the Tyrannicide privateer, viz.

M A D R I D, *Feb.* 10.

OUR warlike preparations, both by sea and land, go on with the same activity as before. The troops on the frontiers of this kingdom are daily reinforcing, and orders have been sent to Carthagena to arm, with all possible expedition, one ship of 80 guns, and two of 70; four regiments will embark on board these to go to our settlements in America, where the public tranquility seems to be in some danger of being disturbed by the people of the cantons, particularly since they have been armed and put on a military footing. Besides the troops now on foot, and the embodied militia, a general militia is going to be raised in this capital; and that they may not want men, orders are given to inlist all they can get, even if they are 3 inches shorter than the usual height.

Madrid, Feb. 11. Throughout the whole kingdom such amazing warlike preparations are making, that every one thinks we must be at the eve of a war.

Paris, March 3. They still continue with the utmost diligence in all our ports putting the marine on a respectable footing. At Toulon there are 8 men of war ready to sail. And they write from Brest, that the ship St. Louis, of 100 guns, and the St. Esprit and les Estates de Bretagne of 84 guns, have joined the squadron under Mr. Duchafault, and that three more ships are fitting out for the same purpose; so that the squadron will be composed of 29 ships of the first rate, who are to take on board six months provision. We are assured, that towards next spring there will be at Brest, Rochfort, and Toulon, 60 ships and frigates all armed and ready to sail on the shortest notice.

Paris, March 5. Altho' it is known that before the end of next April we shall have 50 ships of the line ready to sail, yet it is hoped the King will not give up his design of keeping peace. It is said that the Count d'Artois is to make a tour to England soon.

L O N D O N, March 12.

By all the late accounts from America it appears, that few of the provincials have paid any regard to General Howe's proclamation, except such as were apprehensive their estates would be ruined by the British troops. It is therefore evident to every man of common sense, that he who is an advocate for the measures of the Congress is an advocate for the independency of the Americans, and therefore cannot be a friend to Britain.

Previous to the departure of General Burgoyne for Canada, we are informed that he will be invested with the chief command of a separate body of troops, which are to be employed as occasion may require.

Extract of a letter from Portsmouth, March 10.

"This day, at eight minutes before one o'clock, was executed on the common, opposite Cock-lane, for the setting fire to Portsmouth Dock Yark, John the Painter, as he is called, on a gibbet near 60 feet high, which I believe is the highest ever erected in England; it was the mizen-mast of the Arethusa man of war."

March 13. Dr. Franklin (says a correspondent) is certainly set out, or on the point of setting out, upon a journey to Vienna.

However the people of France may be disposed, there is nothing more certain, than that the King continues immutable in his resolutions of peace, and has frequently spoke of American perfidy with evident marks of indignation.

By the late advices from Lord Stormont, it appears certain that the Congress have offered to cede all Canada to France, without foreseeing, as there is reason to suppose, the fatal consequences such an act must be attended with to themselves, could it possibly be put in execution. For had Canada continued in the hands of the French after the last peace (which the Congress also affect to reprobate) the Colonies would have remained dutiful subjects, and would have been in no situation to have made the present unnatural opposition.

Yesterday instructions were signed by his Majesty, for General Sir William Howe, in America, and sent off express to Portsmouth, where a ship is ready to sail with them the first fair wind.

Scarcely a sloop or frigate but what is under repair, is to be seen at either of the dock-yards, the American service having taken up the whole.

On the trial of John the Painter, Commissioner Gambier produced an exact translation of his passport, which was read in court, and is as follows:---

"To all Governors and Lieutenant-Generals of our provinces and armies, Governors particular, and Commanders of our towns, places and troops, and to all other our officers judiciary, and subjects to whom it may or shall belong, Health.---

"We will and command you, very expressly, to let pass safely and freely, Mr. James Actzen, going to England, without giving him, or suffering him to have, any hindrance, but, on the contrary, every aid and assistance that he shall want, or have occasion for. This present passport to be valid for one month only, for such is our pleasure.

"Given at Fontainbleau, the 19th of Nov. 1776."

March 15. Yesterday morning a messenger was sent off to Scotland, to forward the embarkation of the troops with all speed for America.

Yesterday a full board of admiralty was held, at which time 25 Lieutenants upon half-pay were put into commission, and ordered immediately to their respective stations.

Extract of a letter from on board his Majesty's ship Daphne, at New-York, January 18.

"I have very little news about our army, as we can hardly believe any thing we hear, it being mostly contradicted, and told contrary ways; but for certain, General Washington summoned fort Constitution (about 14 miles from hence) with 700 men, to surrender to him yesterday, which was refused. A reinforcement was sent this morning, and they had smart work, but we have not heard who were the conquerors. The general opinion is, that the rebels will give us more trouble than was expected; that the Hessians are not to be depended upon; that they will not fight, &c."

Extract of a letter from Gosport, March 17.

"Saturday arrived at St. Helens, his Majesty's ship Courageux and Royal Oak, Captain Faulkner. Captain Faulkner is said to have dispatched his Lieutenant to town, with an account that they saw 6 sail of French ships with an Admiral, but what more respecting them, or whither they were bound, do not hear. The Royal Oak will this day or to-morrow proceed to sea."

HOUSE OF COMMONS, *March* 17.

A treaty between his Majesty and the Margrave of Brandenburgh Anspach, signed at Anspach the first of February 1777, and likewise an alterior convention signed at Hanau, dated tenth of February, 1777, were presented to the House, and the titles having been read by the clerk, were ordered to lie on the table.

March 20. Yesterday morning a large fleet of colliers arrived at their moorings in the river. As soon as the press-gangs had received information of the arrival of the above vessels, they went and swept away near 200 men, whom they put on board the tender at the Tower.

Last night a cabinet council was held at Lord Mansfield's, at which all the great officers of state were present, which sat near five hours, said to be on the subject of some advices received from Madrid.

This morning messengers were dispatched from the Admiralty to Portsmouth and Plymouth, to hasten the ships fitting for sea at those ports.

No battalion of the guards goes out this season to America; what possibly gave rise to the reports was a draught from that corps, of about 200 men, to supply the vacancies in the battalion at New-York.

The supplies necessary for the ensuing year are expected to be opened on Wednesday the 23d of April. The civil list, it is said, will be the first matter taken into consideration: It is said the following duties are to be proposed, viz. Ten shillings additional duty on every wheel, except the wheel-barrow. A duty per 1000 on bricks. Three shillings per groce on tobacco pipes. The privilege of franking to be given up by the members of parliament, and all news-papers allowed to go free of postage.

It was sometime in debate, whether the tax on bricks should not be exchanged for one of 2s. per pound on all houses above 10l. per annum, to be paid by the tenant, but the preference was given to the duty on bricks, the least likely to occasion murmurs.

Six millions is the sum said to be funded for this year; four of which are for the services, and two millions of last years navy are to be made four per cents.

It is now thought that General Washington will hold the two posts of Protector and General, in imitation of the redoutable hero of republicanism, Oliver Cromwell, who was many years after he was raised to the Protectoral Chair his own Generalissimo. And the former will doubtless regard the orders of the Congress, as Oliver did that of the Rump Parliament.

It is said that General Howe's army in America, when joined by the troops from England, will consist of 35,000.

From the LONDON GAZETTE.

Extract of a letter from General Sir William Howe to Lord George Germaine, dated New-York, January 5, 1777.

IN consequence of the advantage gained by the enemy at Trenton, on the 26th of last month, and the necessity of an alteration in the cantonments, Lord Cornwallis deferring his going to England by this opportunity, went from hence to Jersey on the first instant, and reached Princeton that night, to which place General Grant had advanced, with a body of troops from Brunswick and Hillsborough, upon gaining intelligence that the enemy, on receiving reinforcements from Virginia, Maryland, and the militia of Pennsylvania, had repassed the Delaware into Jersey.

On the 2d, Lord Cornwallis having received accounts of the rebel army being posted at Trenton, advanced thither, leaving the 4th brigade, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood at Princeton, and the 2d brigade with Brigadier-General Leslie at Maidenhead. On the approach of the British troops, the enemy's forward posts were driven back upon their army, which was formed in a strong position, behind a creek running thro' Trenton. During the night of the 2d, the enemy quitted this situation, and marching by Allen's town, and from thence to Princeton, fell in, on the morning of the 3d, with the 17th and 55th regiments, on their march to join Brigadier-General Leslie at Maidenhead.

Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, not being apprehensive of the enemy's strength, attacked and beat back the troops that first presented themselves to him, but finding them at length very superior to him in numbers, he pushed forward with the 17th regiment, and joined Brigadier-General Leslie. The 55th regiment retired by the way of Hillsborough, to Brunswick, and the enemy proceeding immediately to Princeton, the 40th regiment also retired to Brunswick.

The loss upon this occasion to his Majesty's troops is 17 killed, and nearly 200 wounded and missing; Captain Leslie, of the 17th, is among the few killed, and for further particulars I beg leave to refer your Lordship to the inclosed return. Captain Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, returning from hence to join his company, was on this day beset between Brunswick and Princeton by some lurking villains, who murdered him in a most barbarous manner, which is a mode of war the enemy seem, from several late instances, to have adopted, with a degree of barbarity that Savages could not exceed.

It has not yet come to my knowledge how much the enemy has suffered, but it is certain there were many killed and wounded, and among the former a General Mercer, from Virginia.

The bravery and conduct of Lieutenant-Colonel Mawhood, and the behaviour of the regiments under his command, particularly the 17th, are highly commended by Lord Cornwallis. His Lordship finding the enemy had made this movement, and having heard the fire occasioned by Colonel Mawhood's attack, returned immediately from Trenton; but the enemy being some hours march in front, and keeping this advantage by an immediate departure from Princeton, retreated by King's-town, breaking down the bridge behind them, and crossed the Millstone river at a bridge under Rocky-hill, to throw themselves into a strong country.

Lord Cornwallis seeing it could not answer any purpose to continue his pursuit, returned with his whole force to Brunswick, and the troops upon the right being assembled at Elizabeth-town, Major-General Vaughan has that command.

Return of the killed, wounded and missing, of the following corps of his Majesty's forces in the Jersies, Friday, January 3, 1777.

17th Regiment. 1 Captain, 12 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 4 serjeants, 46 rank and file, wounded; 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 33 rank and file, missing.

40th Regiment. 1 Lieutenant wounded: 1 Ensign, 3 serjeants, 1 drummer, 88 rank and file, missing.

55th Regiment. 1 Serjeant, 4 rank and file, killed; 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 1 Ensign, 1 serjeant, 2 drummers, 66 rank and file, missing.

Total. 1 Captain, 1 serjeant, 16 rank and file, killed; 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 2 Ensigns, 5 serjeants, 48 rank and file, wounded; 1 Captain, 1 Lieutenant, 2 Ensigns, 5 sergeants, 4 drummers, 187 rank and file, missing.

W. HOWE.

Hon. Capt. Leslie, of the 17th regiment of foot, killed.

Capt. Phillips, of the 35th grenadiers, killed on his way to join the battalion.

N. B. Since the above return many of the men missing have joined their corps.

It appears by the Muster-Master General, Sir George Osborn's return of the Hessian troops, after the affair of the 26th of December at Trenton, that the prisoners and missing amounted to about 700.

F I S H - K I L L, June 5.

Captain David Hawley, of Stratford, has taken four small vessels in the Sound, one loaded with provisions going to New-York; fourteen Tories were taken on board, among whom was a certain Capt. Rice of New-Haven, now in gaol in that town, the others are in safe custody.

W I L L I A M S B U R G, May 30.

Yesterday the General Assembly of this State, agreeable to the constitution or form of government, proceeded to the choice of Governor and Council for another year, when his Excellency PATRICK HENRY, Esq; was unanimously chosen Governor. All the members of the Privy Council are continued in office, except the Hon. Meriwether Smith, Esq; in whose room the Hon. THOMAS NELSON, Esq; is appointed. EDMUND RANDOLPH, Esq; is likewise re-elected Attorney-General.

The Capes are now blocked up by the Phœnix, Capt. Parker, the Senegal, the Raleigh armed brig of 12 guns, and a sloop of 10. They are so situated that it is almost impossible for vessels bound in or out to escape them. Captain Parker has determined not to send or receive any more flags.

The passengers bound to Great-Britain in the ship Albion, which is in custody of the Phœnix man of war, lying at Cape Henry, are to have permission to carry on board their baggage and necessaries, and proceed on the voyage; an event the passengers have not only long and

impatiently wiſhed for, but have alſo been at much trouble and coſt in fitting out the veſſel, and preparing themſelves for departure.

Laſt Saturday upwards of 40 Cherokee Indians arrived in this city, among them Oucanaſtota and the Little Carpenter, with other chiefs of that nation; and on Wedneſday they had a talk at the palace, with the Governor and Council, promiſing, in future, the moſt inviolable friendſhip to this and the other United States.

On Wedneſday laſt, Thomas Davis and ſome other perſons were brought down and committed to the public goal, being accuſed of facilitating the eſcape of ſome priſoners of war from Alexandria, and other treaſonable practices.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 11.

The inhabitants of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia are requeſted to meet at the State-Houſe this Day, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, when matters of the greateſt importance to the ſecurity and happineſs of their country will be laid before them by order of his Excellency General Waſhington.

Extract of a letter from a Gentleman of eminence and character in the Weſt-Indies.

"——I have herewith the honor to encloſe you a copy of the Memorial preſented by Sir Joſeph Yorke, the Engliſh Ambaſſador at the Hague, to their High Mightineſſes the States General—and their anſwer thereto.

MEMORIAL preſented by Sir JOSEPH YORKE *to the* STATES GENERAL, *the 21ſt February*, 1777.

High and Mighty Lords,

SINCE the commencement of the unnatural rebellion which hath appeared in the Engliſh Colonies of N. America againſt the legal conſtitution of the Mother Country, the ſubſcriber, Ambaſſador Extraordinary and plenipotentiary from the King of Great-Britain, hath had frequent occaſions of addreſſing your High Mightineſſes in the name of the King his maſter, to engage you by all the motives of national intereſt, of friendſhip, and even regard to treaties, to put a ſtop to the clandeſtine commerce which is carried on betwixt your ſubjects and the rebels.

If the meaſures which your High Mightineſſes had thought proper to take had been as efficacious as your aſſurances were friendly, the ſubſcriber would not have found himſelf under the diſagreeable neceſſity of laying before your High Mightineſſes facts of a moſt ſerious and alarming nature.

The King, High and Mighty Lords, has hitherto ſupported, with a ſingular degree of patience, the reprehenſible conduct of your ſubjects in regard to their intereſted commerce at St. Euſtatia, and through that iſland with America. His Majeſty always flattered himſelf that in giving time to your High Mightineſſes to conſider and examine the unjuſtifiable conduct of your ſubjects, you would have taken the neceſſary meaſures to correct ſuch abuſes, would have retained your ſubjects in proper bounds, and would have taught them to pay a proper reſpect to the friendſhip of Great-Britain.

The complaints which I have now to lay before you are founded upon authentic documents annexed to this Memorial, when your High Mightineſſes, with no leſs aſtoniſhment than indignation, will ſee, that after having permitted an illicit commerce with the American rebels at St. Euſtatia, your new Governor, the Sieur de Graaf, has dared to be ſo unmindful of his duty as to connive at the arming of American veſſels, and has permitted the capture of an Engliſh veſſel by an American pirate, under the very cannon of his forts, and as an additional inſult to the Engliſh nation and to all the other powers of Europe, hath from his principal fort returned a ſalute to the rebel colours.

To all the friendly repreſentations made by our Governor of the neighbouring iſland of St. Kitts upon theſe notorious facts, the Sieur de Graaf has anſwered in the moſt vague and unſatisfactory manner, and hath refuſed to enter into any explanation whatever with a Member of the King's Council, diſpatched for that purpoſe by our ſaid Governor.

After having laid the annexed pieces before you, I have nothing further to add than that the King, who hath read them with no leſs ſurprize than indignation, hath given me poſitive orders to demand of your High Mightineſſes a formal diſavowal of the ſalute returned to the rebel colours by the fort Orange, at St. Euſtatia, and the diſmiſſion and immediate recall of Governor Graaf, and likewiſe to declare on his part, that until this ſatisfaction is given (and he will not regard ſimple aſſurances or promiſes) he ſhall not wait a moment in adopting ſuch meaſures as may beſt conduce to the intereſt and dignity of his Crown.

Hague, the 21ſt February, 1777.

The anſwer of their High Mightineſſes was, "*that they* "*had no account to render* to him *of their conduct*," and after mature deliberation, they reſolved to demand ſatisfaction for the affront offered them by the Memorial, and in the mean while ordered 12 ſail of the line to be got in readineſs."

Extract of a letter from Head-Quarters at Middle-Brook, June 7.

"I think we ſhall have a movement about Tueſday or Wedneſday next.—In the courſe of this week we have had between 20 and 30 deſerters.—A few days ago we ſent out a ſcouting party, from which a Lieut. Martin, with ten men, was detached as an advanced guard, who ſoon fell in with and engaged a party of Heſſians, and Britiſh light horſe, 15 in number; at the firſt fire he killed the Commander of the gang, but they ſpurring up, our men gave way, and left the Lieutenant on the field, who was immediately ſurrounded, and although calling out for quarters, was butchered with the greateſt cruelty, 17 wounds were plain to be ſeen, moſt of which, it is ſaid, were ſufficient ſingly to prove mortal. The body was ſent with a flag to the enemy, but they would not receive the body, the letter they did, and promiſed to anſwer it in a few days; the anſwer I have not heard of ſince."

Monday, about three o'clock, we had ſome ſevere lightning, accompanied with thunder, which ſtruck the Steeple of Chriſt's Church, but did no other damage to it than melting one half the *Crown* near the top of the ſpire.

It is remarkable (ſays a correſpondent) that moſt of the cataſtrophes of the reign of the preſent Tyrant of Britain have been preceded by ſome omens that were characteriſtic of them. The impotence of his arms in America was indicated by the ſword of ſtate being forgotten in the proceſſion at his coronation, and the loſs of the colonies by the loſs of the brighteſt jewel in his crown upon the ſame occaſion. *Quere*, Should not the partial deſtruction of the enſign of royalty on the church-ſteeple, ſuggeſt to us that in Philadelphia the Crown of Britain will fall to pieces upon the head of King George, ſhould his troops be ſo mad as to transfer the ſeat of war to this place?

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at camp, dated June 7.

"We have it from New-York by good authority, that the following mode is adopted for raiſing and ſupporting the new levies recruited there, viz. Two ſubſcriptions are ſet on foot, one for Five and the other for Ten Pounds, and the inhabitants ſign either, according to their circumſtances in life. Thoſe who are not willing to ſubſcribe (of which there is a great majority) are compelled to it; notwithſtanding which, I have no doubt but their public prints will exhibit to the world the great zeal and loyalty of his Majeſty's well affected ſubjects of that city, ſo ſtrongly manifeſted by *voluntary* ſubſcriptions in ſupport of the righteous cauſe he is engaged in.

"It is imagined the next ſtep taken will be to embody them for the defence of the city; as in caſe of any expedition, they cannot ſpare their regular troops for that purpoſe. Theſe matters render the inhabitants exceedingly unhappy; and, I think, mark in lively colours the treatment which might be expected by the people at large, when their beſt friends experience ſuch tokens of lenity and indulgence."

We can aſſure the public from good authority, that General Howe ſends all the American ſoldiers, who deſert from the Continental Army, to garriſon Gibraltar or ſome of the forts in the Weſt-India Iſlands, where they will probably remain as ſlaves *in their army* for life; and that all the able-bodied young men on York and Long-Iſland are abſolutely draughted to recruit Mr. Howe's army.

The Supreme Executive Council of this State have appointed Brigadier General JOHN ARMSTRONG, Eſq; to be a Major General.

It is reported, and *believed*, that ammunition and clothing are depoſited, by order of *a certain European Court*, at New Orleans and the Havannah, with directions to *lend* them to ſuch American veſſels as may call for them.

IN CONGRESS, JUNE 7, 1777.

Whereas complaint has been made that many of the Regimental Paymaſters abſent themſelves from the army, by which the public ſervice greatly ſuffers,

Reſolved therefore, That the Commander in Chief, and the Commander in each ſeparate department, be directed to take the moſt effectual means for compelling all Regimental Paymaſters to attend punctually to the duties of their office, and that ſuch as are negligent be puniſhed and diſplaced, and that they be reſpectively impowered to appoint others of ability, diligence and integrity, in the room of ſuch as are diſplaced.

Extract from the Minutes,
CHARLES THOMSON, Secretary.

In purſuance of public notice given, a very reſpectable body of the inhabitants of York county met, at the Court-houſe in York-town, May 31, 1777.

MARTIN EYCHELBERGER in the Chair.

Reſolved, by a great majority, That we approve of a certain paper ſhewn and read, called "A Memorial to the Aſſembly, for the purpoſe of calling a Convention, and altering or amending the Conſtitution formed by the late Convention." And the ſaid Memorial is recommended to the inhabitants of York county to ſign.

Extract from the proceedings,
THOMAS ARMER, Clerk.

*** The liberal proviſion made by Congreſs in the new medical arrangement, joined with a humane deſire to prevent the repetition of the diſtreſſes which afflicted the brave American ſoldiers the laſt campaign, have drawn men of the firſt abilities into the field, to watch over the health and preſerve the lives of the ſoldiers, many of them from very extenſive and profitable practice, and every ſpecies of domeſtic happineſs. Dr. William Brown of Virginia, Dr. James Craik of Maryland, and Dr. Thomas Bond, jun. of Philadelphia, are appointed Aſſiſtant Director Generals. Dr. Walter Jones of Virginia, and Dr. Benjamin Ruſh of Philadelphia, Phyſician and Surgeon Generals of the Hoſpitals of the middle department. Under theſe none but gentlemen of the beſt education, and well qualified, are employed as ſenior Phyſicians, Surgeons, &c. The Eaſtern and Northern departments are filled with gentlemen of the firſt characters in thoſe countries; and the public may depend on it, that the greateſt exertions of ſkill and induſtry ſhall be conſtantly made, and no coſt ſpared, to make the ſick and wounded ſoldiery comfortable and happy. As a conſequence of the above liberal arrangement of the Honorable Congreſs, we do, with great pleaſure, and equal truth, aſſure the public (notwithſtanding the many falſe and wicked reports propogated by the enemies of American liberty, and only calculated to retard the recruiting ſervice) that all the *military hoſpitals* of the United States are in excellent order, and that the *army* enjoy a degree of health ſeldom to be ſeen or read of.

W. SHIPPEN, jun. Director General of the American Hoſpitals.
JOHN COCHRAN, Phyſician and Surgeon General of the Army in the Middle Department.
Head-Quarters, Middle Brook, June 4, 1777.

TO BE SOLD,

On Saturday next, at 12 o'clock, at the Coffee-houſe, the following valuable articles of handſome and faſhionable PLATE, viz.

A LARGE URN, a Tankard, four Candleſticks, and two Butter-boats. They may be ſeen the morning of the ſale, at the Bar of the Coffee-houſe. †

Juſt printed and publiſhed for the ſubſcribers, by
DANIEL HUMPHREYS,

A PLAN of the ATTACK of FORT SULLIVAN, the Key of Charles-town, in South-Carolina, on the 28th day of June, 1776, by his Majeſty's ſquadron, commanded by Sir Peter Parker. By an OFFICER on the ſpot. Engraved from the original printed in London. *To which is annexed*,

A DESCRIPTION of the ATTACK, in a letter from Sir Peter Parker to Mr. Stephens, Secretary of the Admiralty, and an extract of a letter from Lieutenant General Clinton to Lord George Germaine, containing an account of the proceedings of the Britiſh fleet and army, both before and after their DEFEAT at Sullivan's Iſland, &c.

N. B. The above plan is alſo ſold by Mr. Henry Miller, Meſſieurs Styner and Cliſt, Printers, in Second-ſtreet, ſix doors above Arch-ſtreet, and by the Publiſher, at the houſe of Joſhua Humphreys, ſenior, on the ſouth ſide of Spruce-ſtreet, near the corner of Second ſtreet, where the original may be ſeen.

[Price ONE DOLLAR.] †

ALL Kinds of ENGRAVING done by JAMES TRENCHARD, in Front-ſtreet, five Doors above Market-ſtreet, PHILADELPHIA. Likewiſe the WATCH-MAKING Buſineſs carried on, in all its various Branches, at the above Place, by FRANCIS YOUNG. †

Philadelphia, June 6, 1777.

ALL Officers belonging to the Tenth Pennſylvania Regiment on the Recruiting Service, and thoſe which have not yet joined the Regiment, are deſired to come to Philadelphia Barracks, againſt the firſt Day of July next, with all their Recruits Inliſtments, and every other neceſſary Preparation for a March, or other Public Service.

CALEB NORTH, Major 10th P. R.

On MONDAY, the 21ſt of JULY, will be SOLD by AUCTION, at the LODGE near the FERRY-HOUSE, oppoſite ALEXANDRIA,

THE valuable and well choſen LIBRARY of the Rev. Mr. BOUCHER, containing a complete ſett of the Greek and Latin Claſſics, Dictionaries, Lexicons, and a variety of other ſchool-books, entertaining Miſcellanies and Novels, a choice collection of the Engliſh and French poets, the moſt approved writers on Agriculture, Biography, Chronology, Hiſtory, Geography, Mathematics, Philoſophy natural and moral, Law, Phyſic, and Divinity. Should the LIBRARY be diſpoſed of by wholeſale, before the day appointed, the public ſhall have timely notice.

At the ſaid time and place will be ſold a quantity of houſhold furniture, ſuch as beds, chairs, tables, &c. by

OVERTON CARR, Attorney for the Rev. JONATHAN BOUCHER. †

BEST *HOLLAND* NEEDLES,
TO BE SOLD BY
ROBERT M'KNIGHT,
At the Store of Meſſrs. MEASE and CALDWELL, and in Second-ſtreet, the ſecond Houſe below Carter's-alley.

RUN away from the Independence Sloop of war *John Young, Commander, now lying at Smiſquent, the following perſons, viz.* William Whiptain, *late maſter, about 5 feet 7 or 8 inches high, fair hair and freſh complexion, walks with his toes outward*; Haley Fletcher, *maſter's mate*; Peter Deay, *clerk*; John Corlet, *cooper*; Robert Pritchard; William M'Farland; Michael Lee; John Sherwood; *and* James Elliot, *a black man, that ſays he is free, he has had his toes froſt-bitten, and walks with them much inwards. Whoever ſecures the above perſons in any of the Continental goals, ſhall have Four Dollars for the maſter, and Eight Dollars for each of the others, and reaſonable charges, paid by*

JOHN YOUNG.

To be SOLD by public VENDUE, the 21ſt day of this inſtant June, by the ſubſcriber, on the premiſes,

A GOOD Brick HOUSE and LOT, with a ſhop and kitchen, a good well of water; and is a good ſtand for any buſineſs, ſituated in Frankford; bounded on Briſtol and Adams's roads. The title is good. The ſale to begin at three o'clock. Attendance will be given, by WILLIAM HARPER. ¶

To be SOLD by the SUBSCRIBER,

A VALUABLE Tract of LAND, ſituate in Frederick county, Maryland, about 40 miles from Baltimore-town, and about two from Tawney-town, within 5 or 6 miles of ſeveral good merchant mills, alſo very handy to Engliſh and Dutch meeting-houſes; containing 616 acres, whereon there are two improvements; the one, about 130 acres of upland cleared, about 15 acres of meadow made, and as much more may be made, hewed log-houſe, kitchen, barn, ſtables, ſmith and weavers ſhops, waggon and corn-houſes, pailed garden, two orchards of about 220 apple-trees. The other improvement is, a two ſtory log houſe raiſed, 10 acres of land cleared, 103 apple-trees planted, of the beſt ſorts; nigh unto which is a ſtream of water, running through ſaid land, whereon may be erected an over-ſhot mill, with as little coſt as moſt any place to be found. The woodland is exceeding well timbered, and the whole well watered. A clear undeniable deed for the ſame, the quit-rents coming due only excepted. For terms of ſale, apply to

ABRAHAM HAYTER, living on the premiſes.

N. B. The whole will be ſold together, or divided, ſo as to ſuit the purchaſer, from two to four hundred acres.

June 2, 1777. § 15s. 6w

Haverford Township, June 11, 1777.

ON Thurſday, the 19th of this inſtant, at two o'clock in the afternoon, on the premiſes, will be ſold by public VENDUE, a valuable PLANTATION, ſituated in Haverford township, Cheſter county, about ten miles from Philadelphia, containing 83 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, being part of the eſtate of the late Peter Pechin, deceaſed; adjoining the lands of Meſſieurs Alexander Bartram, Moſes Parker, and Iſaac Knight; there are a two ſtory ſtone houſe, a large log barn and ſtable, a good ſpring near the houſe, about 9 or 10 acres of good watered meadow and ſome upland, about 35 acres of woodland and the reſt cleared, ſome orchard of different kinds of fruit trees. Any perſon inclining to view the place before the day of ſale, will be ſhewn, by applying to Nicholas Pechin, on the premiſes, and where due attendance will be given on the day of ſale, by NICHOLAS PECHIN, CHRISTOPHER PECHIN, and MARTIN MILLER, Executors.

N. B. All perſons that have any demands againſt the eſtate of the late Peter Pechin, deceaſed, are requeſted to bring in their accounts immediately, that they may be adjuſted and paid; and all thoſe indebted to the ſaid eſtate, are deſired to ſettle and pay off their accounts immediately to *Nicholas Pechin, Chriſtopher Pechin*, and *Martin Miller*, Executors. ¶

ANY perſon that will produce a parcel of GOLDEN-ROD, may be informed by the Printers hereof where they may receive Five Shillings a pound for the ſame: it muſt be quite free from mixture of any other plant whatever, entirely free from ſtalks and well dried in the ſhade; it makes as pleaſant a tea perhaps as the India, and is excellent againſt the gravel; and it is now the right time for gathering, the bloſſoms will be no objection.

TEN DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. DORSEY's Troop of Light Dragoons, now lying in this city, *Daniel Rheynolds*, alias *Runcham*, born in Ireland, about 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, 22 years of age, clean and well made, freſh coloured, and wears his own ſhort hair; was lately on board ſome of the Row-Galleys, by order of his maſter, Mr. Stephen Foreman, a Taylor, near the New-market. Whoever apprehends ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to Captain Dorſey, at his quarters, in Market-ſtreet, or lodges him in any of the goals ſhall receive the above reward, from EDWARD WILCOX, Quarter-Maſter. ¶ 7s.

THIRTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from Capt. Alexander Johnſton's company, of the 5th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Francis Johnſton, Eſq; the following perſons viz.

Samuel Hary, about 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high; had on, when he deſerted, a light coloured coat, red jacket, leather breeches, and a round hat; lived about 13 miles from Philadelphia, on the Lancaſter road.

Alexander Smart, about 5 feet 11 inches high, ſtout made, and a good deal pock-marked; had on, when he deſerted, a fringed hunting ſhirt, coarſe linen trowſers, and a round hat.

Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters in Cheſter goal, ſhall have the above reward, or Fifteen Dollars for each; if ſent to camp, reaſonable charges, paid by JAMES FORBES, Lieut.

Philadelphia, June 6, 1777. § 7s 6.

TWENTY DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED from my company, a certain JEDEDIAH ADAMS, about 5 feet 2 or 3 inches high, well ſet, reddiſh hair, which he uſually wore tied; had on, when he deſerted, a blue regimental coat, faced with red, ſpotted jacket, and blue breeches; he ſerved his apprenticeſhip with Samuel Bowger, taylor, of Mount-Holly. Whoever takes up the ſaid deſerter, and delivers him to any of the Militia Officers of that place, or to me at Bound-Brook, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and One Shilling per mile allowed for expences.

JOHN ROSS, Capt. 3d Jerſey Regiment.

June 9, 1777. § 7s 6.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Plymouth townſhip, Philadelphia county, about the 23d of May, a GREY MARE, about 12 or 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay the charges, and take her away. † JOHN COULSTON.

Remainder of the Letter to Ludlow, *begun in our laſt*

YOU ſay, "you wiſh for a council with *no one* excluſive privilege;" what then is *this* controuling power? Is not it an excluſive privilege with a *vengeance?* But men of overgrown fortunes are to be veſted with it; and let them poſſeſs what power they pleaſe, it is all well. "You diſclaim the idea of that council poſſeſſing the "ſmalleſt degree of power, but what is derived from "the *annual ſuffrage* of the people," and it is your opinion, "that a body thus choſen could have no object "in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents."

If a council, *depending* on the *annual ſuffrage* of the people, could have no object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents, why all this noiſe about the aſſembly? Are not they choſen in this manner? Can they then have any object in view but the happineſs of their conſtituents? Are overgrown rich men alone capable of acting properly if *annually* elective? This *one check*, you ſuppoſe, ſufficient to controul them, but not the men of middling fortune. Does Ludlow really believe this? Or wiſhes he to make the people believe, while he does not credit it himſelf?

If the rich are an overmatch for the men of middling fortunes in every conteſt for power, they will be controuled with greater difficulty. If annual elections controul them, much more will it controul the aſſembly compoſed of the men of middling fortunes. If it cannot controul the aſſembly, much leſs can it controul them, when veſted with a controuling power over that aſſembly. Thus this council, ſo conſtituted, would be a compleat ariſtocracy at once. And that this would ſuit the paſſions and intereſts of a few great men, better than the preſent frame of government, is evident from their *unreaſonable exertions* to obtain it.

It is worthy of obſervation, that every *writer* and *ſpeaker* for a Legiſlative Council conſtantly ſuppoſes its members diveſted of all *paſſion*, *prejudice*, ambition, and ſelf intereſtedneſs, and poſſeſſed of nothing but *wiſdom* and *virtue*; and therefore they are to have the controul of the aſſembly, which they as conſtantly repreſent as compoſed of a ſett of *frail*, *ignorant*, *fooliſh*, *vicious*, *enthuſiaſtic*, *partial*, *prejudiced*, *ſelfiſh* and *paſſionate* people. Thus talk of the aſſembly and they tell you it is ſubject to *haſty* reſults and *abſurd* determinations, and are for correcting thoſe improper and paſſionate proceedings by a ſuperior body poſſeſſed of *coolneſs* and *deliberation*.

I ſhould be glad to know where we are to find theſe *cool*, *wiſe*, *deliberate* and diſintereſted gentlemen? If they are in Pennſylvania they may be put into the aſſembly. If they are not, a Legiſlative Council would not create them. If men will be ſubject to paſſions and prejudices in the aſſembly, they will be equally ſo in the council. This is ſo evident, that no one who regards truth will diſpute it: Yet not one who has written in favour of a Legiſlative Council has ſo much as hinted that they are capable of ſuch paſſions while in the council, while they never ceaſe to repreſent them as ſubject to the *moſt violent flights*, if in the aſſembly. If a controuling power be neceſſary to correct the errors and ſupply the defects of an aſſembly, it ought to be compoſed of beings not liable to paſſions, otherwiſe you ſet one madman to manage another. In this caſe there is the greateſt reaſon to believe that they will provoke and irritate each other; and thus inſtead of obtaining *cool* and *deliberate* reſolutions, we ſhall continually be involved in broils and contentions, which will end in a total overthrow of the government, and often bring it to the verge of deſtruction before that period. This was the caſe in Rome, as hiſtory aſſures us. *Monſ. Saur* will ever bear witneſs to what flights this correcting and controuling power of an *upper houſe* was carried.

The reaſoning from the conſtitutions of Rome and Athens to that of Pennſylvania, is vague and undetermined, as will readily appear ſhould Ludlow favour us with a diſſertation on the government of either. They underſtood not the doctrine of legiſlating by repreſentatives, much leſs how to conſtitute ſuch aſſemblies to anſwer the purpoſes of good government.

Annual elections, open doors, laws printed for conſideration, a Council of Cenſors, rotation of power and the freedom of the preſs, can form no ſufficient check for an aſſembly in Ludlow's opinion; but annual elections *alone* he aſſures us, will be *fully* ſufficient to make a Legiſlative Council do every thing for the public good. Bleſs me! what a ſtubborn ſett of fellows an aſſembly are, and what good natured creatures muſt theſe counſellors be! They can never be deſcended from the ſame race of beings! I ſuſpect that the aſſemblymen are deſcended from *thoſe angels* to whom you would be afraid to truſt your liberties for a twelvemonth, and that the counſellors are deſcended from *gentlemen*. *Gentlemen* of overgrown fortunes, whoſe hearts are ſo ſatiated with every thing this world produces, that they have been long ſince tired of every purſuit, but the public good.

You can parry inſtances in favour of a ſingle legiſlature with extreme facility. Legiſlation in Congreſs relates only to peace and war, alliances, trade, the poſt-office, and the government of the army and navy, and therefore it may be ſingle. That is the legiſlature of the Thirteen United States may ſafely be lodged in one aſſembly, but very dangerous to lodge the legiſlature of any one of them in a ſimilar body. They may command our armies and navies, make war and peace, form alliances, regulate trade, &c. &c. all this is nothing, but to manage the internal affairs of a ſingle State, with ſcarcely any power of the ſword, beyond a *poſſe comitatus* of a county, is dreadful and dangerous, and ought to be controuled by *a few citizens* of the firſt fortune. Excellent reaſoning! wiſe precaution. There is not the leaſt danger to our liberties from *armies* and *navies*, but great from *ſheriffs* and *bums*.

You ſay, each State is a check upon Congreſs. I ſhould be as ſorry, for the ſake of the peace of America, to find this continue, as to ſee Congreſs act much longer without having their authority limited and explained in a continental conſtitution.

You ſeem greatly at a loſs to know how the ſenſe of the people can be diſcovered by a publication of the laws, and aſk ſeveral queſtions, for information I ſuppoſe. If you can deviſe how the Honourable Congreſs diſcovered that ſome of their late reſolves were liable to be abuſed, you will then perceive how it may be done, without taking it by ballot, or tumultuary aſſemblies. There was a time, if I miſtake not, when Ludlow was fond of taking their ſenſe of the conſtitution by tumultuary aſſemblies, after inflaming them with popular harangues.

It is ſomewhat ſtrange to find *one* who ſo loudly complains of *innovations* and inattention to *ancient* habits and cuſtoms, an advocate for a *Legiſlative Council*, which is an *entire novelty* in Pennſylvania. The wiſdom, prudence and diſcretion of Pennſylvania have been hitherto acknowledged throughout America, and yet it is *almoſt* the only government which knew nothing of ſuch a council. This is rather againſt the opinion of ſingle aſſemblies being ſo liable to vices, follies, frailties, &c. &c. Has your *favourite* Connecticut with its *famous* council hitherto ſtood as high in the public opinion as Pennſylvania? If what you ſay of the Delaware militia-law be true, it muſt have been amended greatly for the worſe, or elſe it ſhews that when the wiſdom of an upper houſe is taken from the lower, there is little left behind. If the Delaware law, with all its amendments, be adduced as a proof of the advantage of *two houſes* in preference to *one*, I will venture to compare our militia-law with it without a ſingle amendment, and reſt the iſſue of the controverſy on the compariſon.

That man is ſubject to paſſions and frailties, and bodies of men, ſo far as they are individually conſidered, equally ſo, is readily granted; that theſe affect public deliberative aſſemblies as much as individuals, may juſtly be denied. If granted, Ludlow will not ſhew more inſtances of ſingle legiſlatures being agitated with ſuch tempers, than Whitelocke can of compound legiſlatures being affected with the ſame.

Paſſion in the conduct of life ſeems abſolutely neceſſary, and though according to the judgment of philoſophers it ought to be directed by reaſon, it is in fact governed by intereſt, or apparent good. The *beſt conſtitution* then is that which makes the intereſt of the legiſlator and the common intereſt perfectly coincident. This is not to be obtained by attempting to render a legiſlature perfect in wiſdom from any combination of aſſemblies, for that is impoſſible, but by forming it in ſuch a manner, that its frailties may continually be corrected by its intereſt.—This is the caſe with the conſtitution of Pennſylvania, which ſo perfectly unites the common intereſt and that of the legiſlature, that what affects the one muſt equally be felt by the other; and the people can no ſooner perceive an evil, than it becomes the intereſt of the legiſlator to remove it. In *this* and *this only* will the excellence of every good government conſiſt. For as no government, inſtituted by ſo ſhort-ſighted a creature as man, can effectually prevent evils from happening, its perfection muſt ever conſiſt in a diſpoſition to remove them as ſoon as they do happen.

It is alledged againſt a ſingle legiſlature, that a Committee of the late Convention, as an apology for one of their "ordinances which was thought unjuſt, acknow-"ledged, that it was paſſed when the minds of the Con-"vention were agitated, and their paſſions inflamed."—Now ſo far from being a real objection, in my opinion, it is ſtrongly in its favour. Where can the advocates for a compound legiſlature ſhew an equal inſtance of candour, and yet they muſt allow that ſuch legiſlatures have frequently erred as much as the Convention. No man can doubt but they who ſo frankly acknowledged the error, would have corrected it at the next ſeſſions. It is ſaid, in another note reſpecting the Convention, adduced with a ſimular deſign, that they were choſen for the ſole purpoſe of making a government, yet you have good authority to ſay, that ſeveral of them propoſed to form themſelves into a government to execute it. If this was propoſed in Convention it was rejected, which is rather for than againſt them. If it was not propoſed why is it adduced, unleſs to diſcredit ſingle legiſlatures at all adventures? Is this ingenuous or candid, Ludlow?

Having refuted your arguments and pointed out the true foundation of a good government, I might form a number of deductions in oppoſition to yours. I ſhall at preſent content myſelf with pointing out one of your many contradictions.

In your firſt letter you aſſert, that the government is directly repugnant to the principles of action in man; yet all your ſecond long laborious letter is employed to prove that it will make him miſchievouſly active.

WHITLOCKE.

Germantown, June 10, 1777.

To be SOLD by way of public VENDUE,
on the 26th day of this inſtant,

A THREE-STORY HOUSE, known by the name of The White-horſe Tavern, with ſtabling, barn, and ſpring-houſe; and another ſmall dwelling-houſe adjoining to it, with about twenty acres of land in the whole. A lot of twelve acres thereof is part of it very good meadow ground, and the reſt ſowed with winter grain. Another lot of five acres, ſowed with winter grain; and a lot of an acre and three quarters, whereon is a fine orchard, with excellent fruit trees.

There will alſo be ſold at the ſame time, Horſes and cows, harrows and ploughs, all ſorts of houſhold and kitchen furniture, and many other things too tedious to mention. The ſale to begin at one o'clock on ſaid day, where due attendance will be given by

ADAM HAAS. ‖ 7ſ 6.

WANTS a PLACE, as a Houſe-keeper in a ſmall Family in Town, or a few Miles in the Country, a Perſon who can be well recommended. Enquire of the Printers hereof. ¶

To be SOLD at public SALE, on Thurſday, the 19th day of June inſt.

A TRACT of LAND, lying in Lower-Dublin townſhip, Philadelphia county, within 12 miles of the city of Philadelphia, containing 22 acres, adjoining the lands of the Widow Morris, Michael Grover, and William Edwards. The ſale to begin at two o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of JOHN HUFTY, at the Sign of the Royal Oak; where due attendance will be given, by JONATHAN HUFTY. ¶

On Thurſday, the 26th of this inſtant June, on the premiſes, will be SOLD by public VENDUE,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION, ſituate in Pilſgrove, in the county of Salem, in the State of New-Jerſey, containing 150 acres, be the ſame more or leſs, a large two ſtory brick Meſſuage and Kitchen, and ſtone cellar under the ſame; a new frame Joiner's ſhop, a large barn and ſtables, a good orchard, and other valuable improvements thereon; about 70 acres thereof are in good tillable order, 10 acres meadow well improved, the reſt well timbered. Alſo another plantation of about 140 acres, with a log houſe and other improvements, ſituate in Pilſgrove aforeſaid. Any perſon inclining to view the premiſes before the day of ſale, may ſee them, by applying to JOSEPH SHINN, who lives on the firſt deſcribed premiſes. The whole is to be ſold in purſuance of the laſt will and teſtament of ALEXANDER HILL, deceaſed, by

¶ WILLIAM ROBINSON, Executor.

STRAYED or STOLEN, the 17th of May laſt, two COWS; the one a red, with white on her head and in her flanks, and ſhort ſmall horns; the other a black, with a brown ſtreak on her back, and a little white in her flanks, branded S. W. on the near horn. Whoever takes up ſaid Cows, and brings them to the ſubſcriber, living in Southwark, Philadelphia, ſhall receive a reward of Twenty Shillings for each Cow, and all reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ THOMAS CLOWSDALE.

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 12th day of this inſtant June,

A VALUABLE plantation or tract of land, ſituated in Willis-town townſhip, Cheſter county, containing 153 acres of land, 100 thereof cleared, with about 10 or 12 acres of meadow, and more may be made, with two good never-failing ſprings; there are on the premiſes a good log houſe, a good log barn, and ſtables, with ſundry out buildings, two good bearing orchards of excellent fruit; the ſaid plantation being very convenient to lime, within one mile and half of ſeveral lime-kilns, which renders it of value; the ſaid plantation being 23 miles from Philadelphia, within half a mile of the ſign of Admiral Warren. The ſale to begin at 2 o'clock on the ſaid day; where due attendance will be given, by FRANCIS PEREE, GEORGE PERCE, and DANIEL CORBOG, Executors. ¶

To be SOLD by PUBLIC VENDUE, on the 13th day of June inſt. at the late dwelling-houſe of Adam Holman, deceaſed, of Pikeland townſhip, Cheſter county, the following effects, viz.

HORSES, *cows, ſheep and ſwine, two waggons and a cart, corn in the ground, houſhold furniture and implements of huſbandry, and a great variety of other things too tedious to mention. Alſo 100 acres of good land, ſituate in Charleſtown townſhip, adjoining the above mentioned premiſes and the river Schuylkill, with a ſufficient quantity of woodland, about 5 acres of meadow made, and more may be made, and pleaſantly ſituate, with a delightful proſpect on the river aforeſaid, for which a ſufficient and indiſputable title will be given. The terms and conditions of ſale will be made known on ſaid day by JOHN HOLMAN, and HENRY HOLMAN, Executors.* ¶

NOTICE is hereby given to thoſe whom it may concern, That the Court of Quarter Seſſions was opened, for the county of Cheſter, at the Court houſe, in the Borough of Cheſter, the laſt Tueſday in May inſtant, in the name of The Commonwealth of Pennſylvania, and appointed a Court of Private Seſſions, to be held at the place aforeſaid, on the 17th day of June next, to receive ſuch returns as are not given in, and to appoint Conſtables, Overſeers of the Poor, Supervifors of the High-ways, &c. and then adjourned to the laſt Tueſday in Auguſt enſuing. By order of the Court,

May 29, 1777. ROBERT SMITH, Sheriff.

WAS *LOST*, the 23d inſt. on the road between Philadelphia and Chriſtian-bridge, two Mortgage Deeds; one is wrote on parchment, for a tract of land in New-Caſtle county, and the other on paper, for a tract of land in Cheſter county. Whoever has found the ſame, is deſired to apply to the Printers of this paper, who will inform to whom ſaid deeds belong; and the owner, on their being delivered to him, will give a reward of FORTY SHILLINGS. ‖

WAS *broke open on the night of the firſt inſt. May, the ſhop of the ſubſcriber, living in Frankford, and robbed of between forty and fifty pair of mens ſhoes, chiefly calfſkin, ſome morocco leather with red chaked ſoals, and one pair very long quartered. Whoever apprehends ſaid thief or thieves, ſhall have a reward of TWENTY DOLLARS, and reaſonable charges.*

† JOSEPH SCULL.

A STRAY MARE came to the plantation of HANNAH KENTON, in Oxford townſhip, Philadelphia county, oppoſite the Seven-mile ſtone, upon Briſtol road; ſhe is a dark bay, about 14 hands high, a natural trotter, about 8 or 9 years old, and ſhod before. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. †

WHEREAS CATHERINE the wife of the ſubſcriber, living in Lancaſter county, hath abſconded from, and utterly refuſes to live with him; theſe are therefore to forewarn all perſons from dealing, truſting, or crediting her on his account, for he will pay no debts of her contracting after the date hereof.

April 2 1777. † JAMES BEVERLAND.

TWENTY-FOUR DOLLARS Reward.

DESERTED *from Captain James Taylor's company, of the 5th Pennſylvania regiment, commanded by Colonel Johnſton, the three following ſoldiers, viz.* Kerry Copeland, *about 5 feet 10 inches high, of a dark complexion, black hair, tied behind, about 21 years old, with a good deal of the brogue on his tongue; it is ſuppoſed he is gone to Frederick county, Maryland.* Jeremiah Cavin, *about 27 years of age, 5 feet 6 or 7 inches high, fair ſhort hair; had on and took with him, a ſuit of homeſpun Wilton clothes; ſomething bandy legged given much to talk, and liſps very much in his ſpeech.* John Ruſk *about 19 years of age, 5 feet 10 or 11 inches high, ſhort black hair of a ſour down look, an American born. Whoever ſecures ſaid deſerters ſo that their commanding officer may get them again, ſhall have the above reward, or Eight Dollars for each of them, and reaſonable charges.* JAMES M'CULLOCH,

¶ Lieut. 5th P. R.

EIGHT DOLLARS Reward.

RUN away, on the 15th of May inſtant, from the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, an apprentice girl, about 14 years of age, named ELEANOR M'INDOE, of a fair complexion, but ſmall of her age; had on, and took with her, two ſhort gowns, one of white linen, the other ſtriped brown and white; two petticoats, one of which is drugget, the back parts ſtriped with red, green, and yellow, the fore parts is ſtriped with blue and brown, 4 and 4; the other is ſtriped with brown and yellow, new ſhoes, with wooden heels, tied with ſtrings, half-worn yarn ſtockings: It is ſuppoſed ſhe is gone with her mother and her elder ſiſter, belonging to Daniel O Neal, of the city of Philadelphia. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid apprentice in any goal in the province, ſhall be entitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, if brought home, paid by JOHN FOX. †

GRANDAIR

Will be kept for covering, during the preſent ſeaſon, by the ſubſcriber, in Springfield, in Cheſter county, at the low rate of Three Dollars the ſeaſon, Forty Shillings to enſure a foal, or One Dollar and an Half the ſingle leap.

HE is a beautiful blood bay, with a black mane and tail, and black legs, a ſtar in his forehead, and two beautiful feathers on the near ſide of his neck; he is riſing four years old, near 16 hands high, elegantly made, and free from blemiſh; he was got by the True Britain, and came out of a mare whoſe ſire was the Bellſize Arabian, therefore it will not be diſputed that he is of blood equal to any horſe in America; and from his blood, ſize, ſtrength, ſhape, colour, ſuperior carriage, gaiety, and ſwiftneſs of running, is allowed to be the likelieſt horſe to get valuable colts, either for the turf or ſaddle, or the carriage, of any in this part of the country; and for the encouragement of the breed will be allowed to cover at the low rates as above.

¶ GEORGE DAVIS.

Warminſter Townſhip, Bucks County, May 30, 1777.

STRAYED or STOLEN, laſt night, out of the ſubſcriber's paſture field, a light grey HORSE, 8 years old, 14½ hands high, round and lengthy, a natural pacer and in good order, without brand or ear-mark, ſomewhat flea-bitten; not ſhod, and his hoofs broken ſhort. Whoever ſecures ſaid horſe, and thief if ſtolen, ſo that the owner may take them into cuſtody, ſhall receive *Ten Dollars* reward, but if the horſe only *Eight Dollars*, and if brought home to the ſubſcriber, living near the Crooked Billet, reaſonable charges, paid by

¶ WILLIAM CRAVEN.

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